

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

Another Great Victory by McClellan.

The Rebels Completely Routed in Maryland.

Surrender of Harper's Ferry by Gen. White, and its Sudden Evacuation by the Rebels.

Heroic Defence of the Place by Col. Miles.

OVER TWO DAYS HARD FIGHTING.

The Dash of the Union Cavalry from Harper's Ferry to Greencastle, Pa.

Their Capture of Longstreet's Ammunition Train.

Additional Particulars of the First Splendid Victory of McClellan's Army.

The Divisions of Longstreet and Hill Defeated with Great Slaughter.

Gen. Hatch and Col. Miles Wounded.

Howell Cobb Wounded and a Prisoner.

Hagerstown Totally Evacuated by the Rebels.

S. C. S. C. S. C.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

The Reports of the Great Battle Yesterday Near Sharpsburg.

THE REPORTS FROM BOONSBORO.

Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 15, 1862.

This morning at daylight General Pleasanton, with the Eighth Illinois cavalry and Captain Fitch's battery started after the enemy.

At Boonsboro he came up with the Ninth Virginia cavalry, with a battery, acting as a rear guard. The Illinois cavalry charged after them through the town and two miles out on the Hagerstown turnpike, capturing two of their guns, and killed and wounded and took prisoners about thirty of the cavalry.

General Richardson's division being in advance, took the road from this place towards Sharpsburg, two miles and a half from which town he came up with the enemy in large force, who occupied a long ridge of hills. They showed a line of battle one mile and a half long.

The afternoon was spent in ascertaining the position and force of the rebels, not a sufficient number of our troops having come up to bring on an engagement.

Boonsboro, Sept. 16—Morning.

During last night the larger part of the army arrived on the ground. It is now nine o'clock, and no engagement has taken place. The rebels are rapidly moving across the river.

THE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

We hear a rumor that McClellan has fought a tremendous battle to-day (supposed at Sharpsburg) and won a glorious victory.

Washington, Sept. 16—Evening.

The receipt of intelligence confirming the loss of Harper's Ferry, and the absence of despatches from General McClellan throughout the early part of the day, cast a deep gloom upon the community, which was relieved only at a late hour to-night by the news of the hasty evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels. This is considered to be sufficient evidence that General McClellan is progressing successfully, and that the whole of the rebel army, including the captors of Harper's Ferry, are involved in the rout.

The subsequent news of the evacuation of the ferry would indicate a general skedaddle on the part of Lee's army.

Up to a late hour this evening there was no information at Frederick of a renewal of the fight, but it was rumored there that General Burnside had marched to Harper's Ferry and taken possession of it. The Herald correspondent at Frederick thinks this intelligence needs confirmation.

Up to late this evening few of the wounded in Sunday's battle had arrived at Frederick. They have probably been provided for at Middletown and Boonsboro.

A hundred and eight prisoners, captured along with General Longstreet's baggage train by the cavalry that cut their way through from Harper's Ferry, arrived here this morning, and fifty more have reached Chambersburg.

THE REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

Frederick, Md., Sept. 16—P. M.

I think I may safely report to you that the rebels are utterly routed in Maryland. McClellan closely followed them to the river. There has been sharp work, but the thing is done. Harper's Ferry is gone, of course, although Miles held out for nearly three days. It is a pity it was surrendered, but the place was a cul de sac and not worth the lives lost to hold it. The rebels will soon be compelled to evacuate the position, as they are now doing Maryland Heights. McClellan is somewhere on the banks of the river—at Williamsport or Sharpsburg—probably at the latter place. What a dash he has made through "My Maryland!" Now for Richmond once more.

THE REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

Hagerstown, Sept. 1—8 P. M.

Despatches received from Hagerstown say General McClellan came up with the rear of the rebel army at Sharpsburg, and that a battle is now in progress.

Hagerstown, Sept. 16, 1862.

A despatch just received at headquarters says Jackson has recrossed the Potomac and General McClellan has engaged him with tremendous force this side of Sharpsburg and ten miles from that place. The whole rebel army in Maryland will be annihilated or captured this night. No rebels can be found about Hagerstown and Williamsport, and none two miles on the other side of the Potomac.

THE REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1862.

It is rumored at Hagerstown that another battle is going on this morning between Sharpsburg and Middletown, but no particulars have been received.

Sharpsburg is near the Potomac, about ten miles west of Middletown.

It is not unlikely that General McClellan is engaging the rebels in that neighborhood to-day, and disputing their passage of the river.

Telegraphic and railroad communication to Hagerstown was reopened last night, showing that that place had been totally abandoned by the rebels and reoccupied by our troops.

SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Heroic Defence of the Place by Colonel Miles—Two Days Hard Fighting, &c.

Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

Great anxiety has been manifested here all day to learn the fate of Harper's Ferry and its gallant defenders. It was known that they were completely surrounded by the rebel forces, and had been sustaining a force and unequal conflict for two whole days, and that no reinforcements, except those from Martinsburg, arrived. Those who knew well the brave old soldier Major, refused to believe that he had surrendered, but even the government has no definite information on the subject.

These doubts were solved this afternoon by the following detailed account of affairs at the Ferry furnished by a correspondent of the Herald:

It will be seen that Colonel Miles, as he had pledged himself to do, refused to surrender, and that General White, who assumed the command after Colonel Miles was wounded, capitulated only at the last moment of possible resistance against an overpowering force, by which the position was surrounded on all sides.

Harper's Ferry was surrendered to the rebels at ten o'clock Monday forenoon. All the prisoners—officers and men—were paroled. The cavalry, about twenty-five hundred in number, on Sunday evening crossed the two miles on a narrow bridge to the Maryland side, and cut their way through the enemy's lines, making their escape. The rebels report that they (the cavalry) had a severe fight, and lost two or three hundred killed, wounded and prisoners in the operation.

About eight thousand men were captured by the rebels in all at the final surrender.

I cannot learn the numbers of the rebels, but they were very large. The fight was commenced on Friday afternoon, our batteries on the Maryland heights and Camp Hill, at Harper's Ferry, opening upon the rebels on the Maryland side. To this they did not reply, not being yet ready to commence the contest.

On Saturday the rebels made an attack with artillery on our forces on the Maryland Heights. This was supported by a large infantry force, and the fighting continued through the day. There were good many killed and wounded during this fight on both sides. The rebels say they had only one brigade of infantry engaged in this battle. Upon our side the military engaged was the Third and Fourth Maryland regiments, and the Twenty-sixth New York, the First regiment Maryland Home Guards, Colonel Neely, and the Garibaldi Guard, of New York. Our regiments were there, but the above named sustained the brunt of the fight.

About four P. M. our forces abandoned Maryland Heights, the rebels having been largely reinforced and overpowering them. The retreat was made in good order. The artillery was spiked and our wounded taken away. During the day the rebels made their appearance on Loudon Heights, which is on the Virginia side, about a mile and a half from Harper's Ferry. Their signal corps appeared on the Black House, and commenced operations. They were shelled from Camp Hill, and at the third shell disappeared. They, however, continued to appear at this point at intervals through the day, notwithstanding our fire.

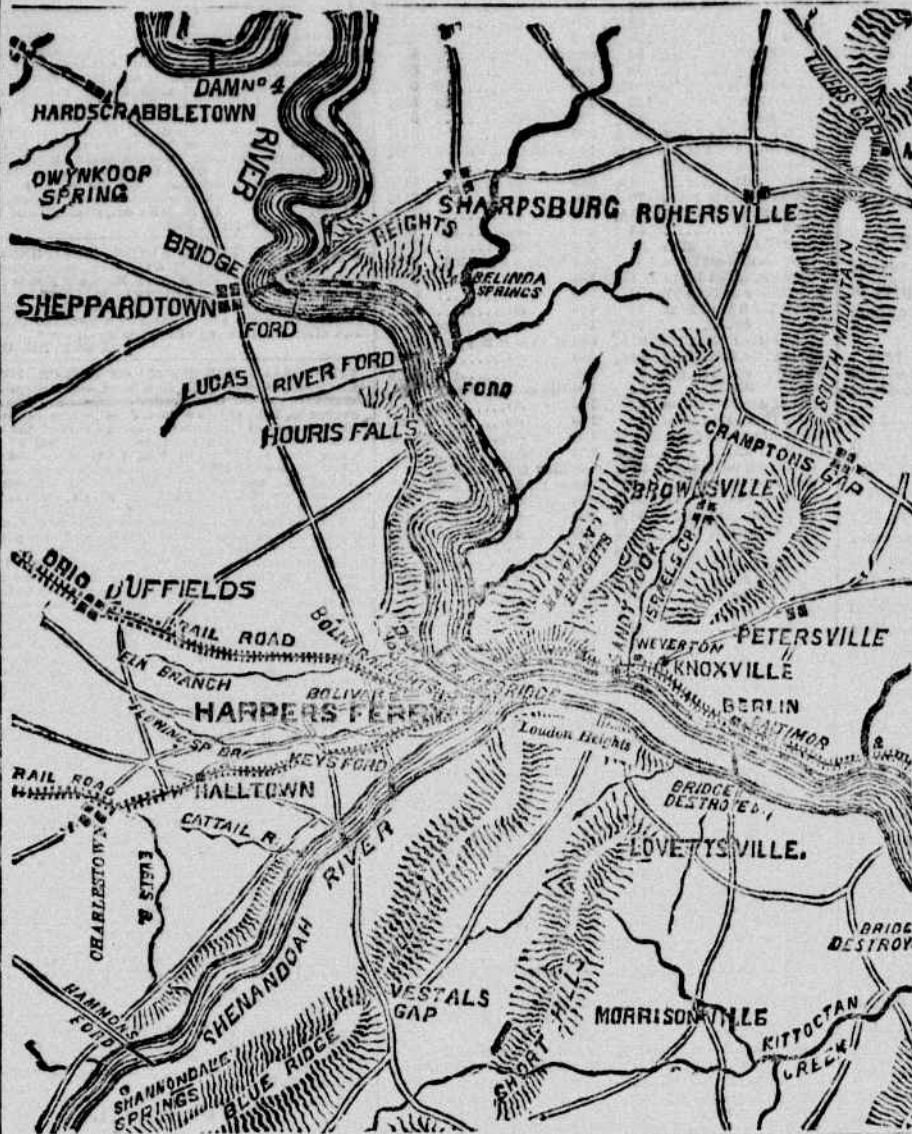
During Saturday they were planting batteries there, which would command both Loudon Heights and Harper's Ferry. During Saturday afternoon the rebels also made their appearance in force on the Charlestown turnpike. They were shelled from Loudon Heights, but did not return the fire during all this time. It is understood that Colonel Miles was in command during all this time. General White was present and engaged in the action, but declined to take command, although it was tendered to him by Colonel Miles.

On Sunday morning there was infantry skirmishing on the Charlestown turnpike. The rebels also used artillery from the same direction; but little damage was done, and for two or three hours the fighting was almost entirely suspended. About two P. M. the enemy succeeded in getting their batteries in position on Loudon Heights, and a heavy artillery fire was commenced by them simultaneously from Loudon and Maryland Heights, and from the direction of the Charlestown turnpike. The commanding force at this time until about sunset was terrific. Our batteries from Loudon Heights, and, in fact, every gun that could be brought to bear upon the enemy replied. While this was taking place there was a general infantry engagement on the Charlestown turnpike. Nearly our whole force was engaged in this battle. The rebels were in very strong force and the fighting was desperate. While this was going on the artillery left on the Maryland heights ceased the three regiments.

During the night of Sunday the rebels had planted several batteries in position, and at daylight they were moving up from their camp of the night. They, in fact, completely surrounded the Union forces. About eight A. M. Colonel Miles was severely wounded in the left leg by a piece of shell. After this the command was assumed by General White. Reinforcements

THE CULMINATING VICTORY.

Scene of the Great Battle Yesterday Between Sharpsburg and Middletown.



not coming up as had been anticipated, it was thought useless to further continue the fight, and the works, with all the forces, &c., were surrendered at ten A. M. by General White to General Hill.

The officers and privates were paroled, and the above account is from M. J. Cable, bugler, and Peter L. Coughlin, a private in the Maryland cavalry, who were paroled and arrived here this morning.

Frederick, Sept. 16, 1862.

I regret to have to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the forces and stores there, to the enemy, at nine o'clock Monday morning. Enlisted men and some officers have been paroled and arrived here. From them I gather the following particulars:

The rebels commenced the attack on Friday noon on our forces on Maryland Heights. Skirmishing continued throughout the day and was renewed on Saturday. The enemy was driven back with considerable loss. They came up several times and were repulsed, when it was discovered they were approaching in overwhelming force. The line was ordered to spike the guns and throw them down the mountain. The whole force from the heights then returned in safety, the guns from Camp Hill shelling the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retreating men. On Sunday morning a party of our men again ascended the heights and brought away their field pieces, which they had left unspiked. Sunday at noon the rebels appeared in great force on Loudon Heights. Miles shelled them from point to point. Some of their guns were destroyed, but they still managed to keep up a brisk fire from some of their batteries, which were run back out of sight and loaded. The commanding was kept up all day Sunday, without doing much damage. The firing ceased at dusk Sunday evening, and was renewed again Monday morning at daylight, and kept up till nine o'clock, when Miles ordered the white flag to be raised. There was considerable fog and smoke, and the enemy either did not see the flag or would not see it, and kept up a heavy fire for three quarters of an hour. About ten minutes after the flag was up, a shell struck Colonel Miles, shattering his right leg. It was amputated before the prisoners were paroled.

There were about two thousand three hundred cavalry in the command, all of whom but about forty escaped about eight o'clock Sunday night, and cut their way through to Greencastle with but little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from six to eight thousand, with General White's command from Martinsburg, were all surrendered.

General Howe captured an aid of General Stuart on Monday afternoon, who was making his way from Harper's Ferry to Greencastle with a despatch from General Jackson to General Lee, announcing the capitulation of the place. The aid supposed Lee was at Boonsboro, which was in our possession. This was the first intimation of the surrender that our general received. At this time General Franklin was within three hours' march of the Ferry, and the relief of the beleaguered command, which he had been sent by General McClellan, as soon as he received the despatch from Colonel Miles on Monday morning that he was in danger.

Baltimore, Sept. 16, 1862.

Passengers from Menomery report seeing paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry, who report the surrender of Harper's Ferry on Monday morning, after a most determined defence, and the death of Col. Miles, who was killed by a shell, cutting off one of his legs.

According to these reports Col. Miles evacuated Maryland Heights Saturday evening, after expelling one of his heavy guns, and throwing others down the rocks. The officers were allowed to go out with their side arms and horses, and the men with their personal effects, which indicated that the surrender was conditional.

The railroad bridge and Potomac bridge were still standing, and the rebels were reported to be evacuating the Maryland Heights.

The following is from the correspondent of the American from Frederick:

The combined forces of Long and Jackson stormed the works at Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and captured the position. Miles is said to have made a desperate resistance. Accounts differ. Some say he was wounded after he had spiked the white flag. Other accounts are that he was killed or fatally wounded before the surrender. All our forces were paroled, numbering a few, some of whom have arrived at Frederick. When the paroled men left the enemy was preparing to blow up the three spans of the iron bridge.

Reports were circulated to-day in Frederick that Gen. McClellan and retaken Harper's Ferry, but they were not deemed reliable.

SKETCH OF GENERAL JULIUS WHITE.

Brigadier General Julius White is a native of New York, but at the commencement of the rebellion was a resident of Chicago, Illinois. He entered the service of the United States during the present war as colonel of the First regiment of Illinois volunteers, raised in Chicago. General White was commissioned by the Governor of Illinois on the 25th of June, 1861. The regiment was organized in September, 1861, and dispatched to Missouri, where it became a portion of Fremont's army. He served at several battles, and was afterwards transferred to the division commanded by General Curtis, then fighting at Iron. He was appointed Acting Brigadier General, and his command consisted of his own regiment and the Illinois regiments at Ten Hills, the subject of our sketch was severely wounded in the leg, and although suffering greatly, he kept the matter secret from the men. He showed

all the hardihood of the campaign and was present with his regiment during the famous march through Arkansas. On the 6th of June, 1862, he was next named to the army of Virginia, under General Pope, and he was brigade formed for him, partially from that of General Schenck, combined with other regiments. This command occupied position in the Shenandoah Valley, and later held Martinsburg. When that place was rendered untenable General White fell back upon Harper's Ferry and formed a junction with Col. Miles.

THE ESCAPE OF THE CAVALRY FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Greencastle, Pa., Sept. 16, 1862.

The cavalry force which left Harper's Ferry last night at eight o'clock arrived here to-day at one o'clock. They consisted of the Twelfth Illinois regiment, the First Maryland regiment, a part of the Eighth New York regiment, and some portion of an Indiana regiment, numbering about 1,600 men.

General White, it seems, was completely surrounded at Harper's Ferry, and the cavalry force obtained permission to cut their way out. After obtaining a guide they started, and succeeded in making their way around the enemy without being discovered, and on reaching the Williamsport road saw a train of wagons, which they captured.

It turned out to be General Longstreet's ammunition train, which had just left Hagerstown after supplying his division with ammunition. The train was a long one, and the wagons were about half full, and most of them proved to be those taken from General Pope's army at Centerville. They numbered about fifty.

About twenty-five prisoners were captured at the same time, some of whom formerly lived in this vicinity. One of them is said to have attended a war meeting in Punkstown not a month ago, cheering and hurrahing for the Union, &c. Colonel Miles, with other officers, had as much as they could do to keep the crowd from harrying the double file of dragoons while they were on the way to prison.

Some of the prisoners say they never would have been in the war had they not been forced into it. They were very glad to be taken, as they said they hoped now to get enough to eat.

The prisoners are, like all that have heretofore been taken, very dirty and very ragged, and look as though they had not washed or changed their clothes from the time of their enlistment into the rebel service.

THE PANIC OF THE REBELS.

Sudden Evacuation of Harper's Ferry After its Capture.

Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

The following important intelligence has just been received. It puts a new phase upon the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry, and shows that, although there has been no direct intelligence from General McClellan during to-day, the enemy are evidently panic-stricken and unwilling to await the approach of his victorious army, even in the strong position where, by dint of overwhelming numbers, the small garrison under Col. Miles and Gen. White were compelled to surrender, after nearly three days hard fighting, and after Col. Miles had been seriously wounded and incapacitated for further participation in the defence of the position. The information is telegraphed to-night from the Herald correspondent at Frederick.

An officer, who has just arrived from Harper's Ferry, reports that the rebels had evacuated the place in great hurry. They are sending everything across the river as fast as possible. They left Harper's Ferry in such haste that they had not time to complete paroling the prisoners, and a number were unconditionally retained in consequence.

THE REPORTS FROM GREENCASTLE.

Greencastle, Pa., Sept. 16, 1862.

Captain Palmer to-day proceeded to Hagerstown, and found that the rebels had gone, and that he is now in pursuit of them with a large force of cavalry and infantry which joined him to-day.

The people of this section are much indebted to Captain Palmer for his untiring energy in watching the rebels while in Hagerstown, and giving the government information of every move they made, he having gone into their lines on several occasions.

A despatch has reached here that General McClellan defeated and routed General Longstreet and Hill yesterday with great slaughter, and that the rebels were flying in every direction to get out of Maryland.

This news caused great rejoicing here, and large crowds congregated everywhere, and cheered most heartily and enthusiastically for "General McClellan and the Union."

THE REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

Frederick, Md., Sept. 16, 1862.

The following is just received from the Herald correspondent at Frederick:

The Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, Lieut. Col. Griffith and Major Lane in command, and the First New York cavalry, Col. McFadden, returned at six P. M. from a scout towards the Pennsylvania line, bringing in about eighty rebel prisoners, stragglers whom they picked up. They met no force of the enemy. The rebels are undoubtedly in full and rapid retreat across the river.

THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

Details of the Battle of South or Seared Mountain—Incidents of the Conflict, &c.

OUR FREDERICK CORRESPONDENCE.

Frederick, Sept. 15, 1862.

I have great pleasure in informing you that the most brilliant series of successes have followed our arms in this region, under the skillful leading of General McClellan. All the news that comes in from the front breathes life and vigor to the national heart, and every fresh message brings intelligence of a most glorious and encouraging character.

THE OVERWHELMING ADVANCE OF McCLELLAN.

The army of McClellan is moving forward with the force of an avalanche. Ever since the enemy, pressed by his bold and scientific combinations, found it necessary to evacuate Frederick, our troops have been driving them before us furiously, and yesterday we met them fairly in battle, fought and defeated them, and now the broken remnants of their so-called invincible army are taking up the burden of the melancholy song of the old slave—

Oh, carry me back to old Virginia—To old Virginia's shore.

THE COURAGE OF YESTERDAY.

On Saturday morning the Union forces drove the rebel rear guard out of Middletown, and that night the rebel advance came to a halt not far from that town. On the next morning, at a very early hour, the onward movement was resumed by General McClellan, the troops being in the best of spirits and eager to meet the enemies of their country.

THE REBELS RETREAT FROM OUR ADVANCE.

The rebels, who were in our immediate front, gradually recoiled as our gallant troops advanced; but their retreat was slow, dogged and steady, as if they were determined to dispute every foot of ground to which we were putting in our claim.

AN INTERESTING FIGHT.

At this time, until long past one o'clock, the earth was shaken beneath our feet by the terrible thunder of artillery, the enemy firing with marked precision and consistency, while our rifled pieces sent their iron projectiles whizzing through the air with a fury that was perfectly accurate. Covered by the thick foliage of impenetrable woods, it was hard to see the foe. Nothing but the long lines of plumes, flaring from a hundred canons, and the undulating wreaths of smoke which ascended high into the air, exposed the places occupied by our silent assailants. Whenever a flash of a cannon was seen, or the gray, misty smoke ascended, there our terrible artillery was brought to play. The rain of shot and shell was indeed frightful. Whistling and howling through the air, tearing and plunging up the earth, these awful messengers of death and destruction fell like hail into the very midst of the rebel hosts. The carnage among them must have been appalling. But still they kept to their guns and fought on almost as good as we gave. Their bravery and resolution, indeed, make our triumph the more complete.

STAGGERING OUR ADVANCES.

The infantry regiments moved forward with the utmost precision and order. There were but few stragglers anywhere on our line, and the regularity and unity with which the whole army marched were themes of universal commendation. No veterans of a hundred campaigns could possibly have done better than the old and new troops of the line army. Every arm was nerve for the fight, and sword and bayonet were clashed with a vigor that was the surest presage of victory. All this while the guns of the enemy and the cannon of our own batteries were throwing their deadly missiles with fearful noise and effect. The infantry was, therefore, pressed forward to bring the enemy to close quarters with the rifle and the bayonet, and to decide the contest by the superiority of Northern pluck and discipline.

ON AND ON WEST OUR INTERIOR SOLDIERS.

No thunder of cannon nor bursting of bombs could delay them. Their mission was to force the enemy from his cover and compel him to defend himself or surrender. The advanced guard soon passed Middletown, and was not much more than two and a half miles from the location of our heavy artillery.

THE ENEMY WAS SOON DISCOVERED.

posted strongly in the thickness of the woods. The fire of artillery was now resumed with increased vigor, and along our whole line for miles there was a continuous blaze of deadly fire. The commanding general at once ordered Cox's division to be sent to the left, supported by General Wilson's division. Scammin's Provisional Brigade was the first that came into the fight. As soon as they approached the enemy, the two brigades of General Cox's division moved forward and essayed to charge into their ranks. The veterans of this Union brigade stood their ground like the old Ninety-second Highlanders at Balaclava. The enemy steadily came up, expecting our men to break and run; but there was no sign of falling back in all that line.

REBEL HESITATION—A GRAND CHARGE OF UNION TROOPS.

At length, in the most grievous kind of uncertainty, the enemy halted, as if not knowing how to act with so invulnerable a body. This was Colonel Scammin's opportunity. With a voice of thunder he gave the order—"Charge bayonets!" and, with one wild cry and an impetuous irresistible dash, the whole brigade sprang forward, breaking through all the glittering lines of the enemy's steel, bayoneting the rebels so rapidly that they fell like blades before us, and unable longer to resist the furious onset of our men.

THE REBELS FLEW THEIR BANNERS IN ANTELOPE HORNS, and scattered over the fields in every direction, the living indiscriminately mingling with the wounded and the dead in the terror of the moment. In this brilliant charge the rebel left was completely turned, a number of prisoners were taken, and the glorious banner of the republic once more victoriously baptized in blood.

NOT ONE MAN WAS NOT THE ENEMY.

Victory was with us, and in a short time new reinforcements came up to strengthen our position and render our triumph more secure. The retreating enemy was now severely harassed, and had to order his artillery to fall back, so that it should not be captured. The nature of the contest at three o'clock in the day was as bloody as it was ferocious.

THE OLD AND NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

fought with a degree of desperation and an intensity of hate such as can scarcely be conceived. The Twelfth Ohio was at one time engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the Twelfth North Carolina, while the Twenty-third Ohio was fighting furiously with the Twenty-third North Carolina. The contest was awful in every respect, but the gallant Ohioans carried everything before them, discomfiting and scattering their enemies, capturing an immense number of prisoners, and laying low General Garland, the commander of the rebel brigade.

A FEROUS CONTEST.

The battle was a furious and hotly contested one. Our men fought the whole day with a reckless bravery unknown, except in our own volunteer army. Wherever they came up with the enemy they gave them the bayonet in large doses, and the rebels skedaddled in the most approved style. For the time the contest lasted there was no more desperate battle during the whole campaign.

IT WAS IN THIS FIGHT THAT THE GALLANT GENERAL RENO fell, mortally wounded, by a rifle ball through the brain. He died while directing his men to take up proper positions for the defence of that flag he loved so well.

THE ENEMY WAS SEVERELY ROUTED.

We captured an immense number of prisoners, and you may be assured that the gallant commander of the army will soon bring the rebels to another, and perhaps their final reckoning.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Sept. 16, 1862.

Colonel Sullivan and Lieutenant S. Benin, of the Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, both disabled in the fight on Sunday at South Mountain Gap, arrived here to-night, and have furnished us with the following narrative of the part taken by General Hatch's brigade in that battle.

WE BROKE CAMP

about two miles this side of Frederick, at five o'clock on Sunday morning, and pressed forward in pursuit of the enemy, who were flying before our artillery advance.

ARTILLERY SKIRMISHING.

Up to twelve o'clock, at which time we halted for dis-

ner, and within cannon range of the enemy, the skirmishing was confined to the artillery of General Hooker's corps.

GENERAL FRANKLIN ENGAGED.

At three o'clock General Franklin, whose forces were deployed on the left, succeeded in driving the enemy from the mountain peak on the left of the Gap, where the rebels had planted their batteries, doing considerable damage.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL HATCH.

At three o'clock General Hatch's division, forming the right of General Hooker's corps, was deployed to the right, and the Thirty-fifth and Twenty-first New York regiments, deployed as skirmishers, advanced on the slope of the mountain, which was soon found to be occupied by Louisiana troops, under General Garland. The skirmishers were supported by the main body of General Hatch's brigade, who, in turn, were supported by General Doubleday's division, while General Gibbons' brigade supported the batteries planted at the base of the mountain, near the turnpike. Our forces thus advanced steadily upon the rebel position, which was well covered by a thick forest.

A CHARGE ON THE REBEL POSITION.

Presently, and as soon as the skirmishers announced the exact location of the rebels, General Hatch ordered a charge by his main force. With a terrific yell our troops sprang up the slope like so many flocks of sheep.

THE REBELS OPEN A DEADLY FIRE AT SHORT RANGE.

The enemy stood until the advancing force came within about thirty rods, when they opened a deadly fire upon them, and fell back a short distance.

A SECOND CHARGE—UP HILL WORK.

Our men soon recovered their line, and were ordered to a second charge. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of the pursuit up an almost perpendicular steep, and rocks and underbrush, the now frantic men pushed on, with cries of menace to their adversaries, to whom they in this time applied the bayonet with vigor.

THE REBELS CAPTURED THE BATTERY.

This had the effect to put them to flight in disorder, no attempt being made by them to defend themselves with their bayonets.

A THIRD CHARGE DRIVES THE REBELS FROM THE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

Another charge and the enemy were driven beyond the peak or summit of the heights into an open space, affording them no shelter except a low stone wall, about one hundred rods from the summit, on the descending slope.

THE REBELS TAKE REFUGE BEHIND A STONE WALL.

Behind this they took refuge from the gallant force of General Hatch's main force. That officer, perceiving this movement, dashed along his line and shouted, "Boys, you must drive them from that place!" With a yell, which sent terror into the rebels' ranks,

A FOURTH CHARGE DRIVES THEM FROM THIS DEFENCE.

The charge was made, and after feeble resistance at the stone wall, the rebels scattered like sheep, leaving the ground strewn with their dead and wounded.

FRANKLIN'S ARTILLERY SHOT THE REBELS.

While General Hatch's forces were storming the heights, on the right of the Gap, General Franklin's artillery, which had attained the height on the opposite side of the Gap, co-operated by shelling the enemy opposing General Hatch. They had been reinforced by the rebels driven by Franklin from the heights on the left. This cross fire and the impetuosity of Hatch's men, the rebels could not withstand.

THE FIGHT AT THE STONE WALL CONTINUED THE BATTLE WORK accomplished by General Hatch's men, who were at this point, about nine P. M., relieved by General Doubleday's brigade, which pursued the enemy about two miles, when night caused a cessation of further operations.

GENERAL HATCH WOUNDED.

General Hatch received a ball